	ED STATES PATENT A	AND TRADEMARK OFFICE	UNITED STATES DEPAR United States Patent and Address: COMMISSIONER F P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 223 www.uspto.gov	Trademark Office OR PATENTS
APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/686,951	10/15/2003	Peijun Jiang	2003B043/2	8802
23455 7590 03/23/2006			EXAMINER	
EXXONMOBIL CHEMICAL COMPANY 5200 BAYWAY DRIVE			CAIN, EDWARD J	
P.O. BOX 2149			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
BAYTOWN, 1	ГХ 77522-2149		1714	
	<i>د</i>		DATE MAILED: 03/23/200	6

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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	Application No.	Applicant(s)			
	10/686,951	JIANG ET AL.			
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
	Edward J. Cain	1714			
The MAILING DATE of this communication ap Period for Reply	pears on the cover sheet with the	he correspondence address			
 A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING D Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1. after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statut Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b). 	DATE OF THIS COMMUNICAT 136(a). In no event, however, may a reply b will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS e, cause the application to become ABAND	ION. be timely filed from the mailing date of this communication. ONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status					
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on					
2a) This action is FINAL . 2b) This action is non-final.					
3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.					
		, 400 0.0. 210.			
Disposition of Claims					
4) Claim(s) <u>1-426</u> is/are pending in the application.					
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.					
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) is/are rejected.					
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.					
8) Claim(s) <u>1-426</u> are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.					
Application Papers					
9) The specification is objected to by the Examin	or				
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.					
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).					
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).					
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the E	xaminer. Note the attached Of	fice Action or form PTO-152.			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign	n priority under 35 U.S.C. § 11	9(a)-(d) or (f).			
a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.					
 Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. 					
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage					
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).					
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.					
Attachment(s)					
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) 🔲 Interview Summ Paper No(s)/Ma				
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08 		nal Patent Application (PTO-152)			
Paper No(s)/Mail Date	6) 🗌 Other:				
.S. Patent and Trademark Office PTOL-326 (Rev. 7-05) Office A	ction Summary	Part of Paper No./Mail Date 0306			

Restriction to one of the following inventions is required under 35 U.S.C. 121:

- I. Claims 1-71, 109-116, 171-184 and 360-375, drawn to adhesive, classified in class 523, subclass 176.
- II. Claims 72-80 drawn to package, classified in class 206, subclass 216.
- III. Claims 81-102, drawn to disposable article, classified in class 442, subclass 59.
- IV. Claims 103-108 and 117-136, 310-347, 376-391, drawn to laminates, classified in class 428, subclass 500.
- V. Claims 137-170, drawn to fiber, classified in class 428, subclass 359.
- VI. Claims 185-205, 220-235 and 426, drawn to tape and labels, classified in class 428, subclass 343.
- VII. Claims 206-219, drawn to plywood, classified in class 428, subclass 106.
- VIII. Claims 236-261, bookbinding, classified in class 428, subclass 192.
- IX. Claims 262-309 and 411-424, drawn to roadmarking, classified in class523, subclass 172.
- X. Claims 348-359, drawn to paving, classified in class 524, subclass 59.
- XI. Claims 392-395, window glaze, classified in class 52, subclass 204.5.
- XII. Claims 396-410, drawn to shingle, classified in class 52, subclass 518.
- XIII. Claim 425, drawn to carpet, classified in class 428, subclass 96.

Inventions Group I and Groups II-XIII are related as mutually exclusive species in an intermediate-final product relationship. Distinctness is proven for claims in this relationship if the intermediate product is useful to make other than the final product,

and the species are patentably distinct (MPEP § 806.05(j)). In the instant case, the intermediate product is deemed to be useful as adhesives for other than the articles of Groups II-XIII and the inventions are deemed patentably distinct because there is nothing on this record to show them to be obvious variants.

Inventions Group II and III-XIII are related as mutually exclusive species in an intermediate-final product relationship. Distinctness is proven for claims in this relationship if the intermediate product is useful to make other than the final product, and the species are patentably distinct (MPEP § 806.05(j)). In the instant case, the intermediate product is deemed to be useful as packaging for other than the articles of Groups III-XIII and the inventions are deemed patentably distinct because there is nothing on this record to show them to be obvious variants.

Inventions Group III and Groups IV-XIII are related as mutually exclusive species in an intermediate-final product relationship. Distinctness is proven for claims in this relationship if the intermediate product is useful to make other than the final product, and the species are patentably distinct (MPEP § 806.05(j)). In the instant case, the intermediate product is deemed to be useful as a disposable article not requiring the article limitations of Groups IV-XIII and the inventions are deemed patentably distinct because there is nothing on this record to show them to be obvious variants.

Inventions Group IV and Groups V-XIII are related as mutually exclusive species in an intermediate-final product relationship. Distinctness is proven for claims in this relationship if the intermediate product is useful to make other than the final product, and the species are patentably distinct (MPEP § 806.05(j)). In the instant case, the

intermediate product is deemed to be useful as laminate not requiring the article limitations of Groups V-XIII and the inventions are deemed patentably distinct because there is nothing on this record to show them to be obvious variants.

Inventions Group V and Groups VI-XIII are related as mutually exclusive species in an intermediate-final product relationship. Distinctness is proven for claims in this relationship if the intermediate product is useful to make other than the final product, and the species are patentably distinct (MPEP § 806.05(j)). In the instant case, the intermediate product is deemed to be useful as fiber not requiring the article limitations of Groups VI-XIII and the inventions are deemed patentably distinct because there is nothing on this record to show them to be obvious variants.

Inventions Group VI and Groups VII-XIII are related as mutually exclusive species in an intermediate-final product relationship. Distinctness is proven for claims in this relationship if the intermediate product is useful to make other than the final product, and the species are patentably distinct (MPEP § 806.05(j)). In the instant case, the intermediate product is deemed to be useful as tapes and labels not requiring the article limitations of Groups VII-XIII and the inventions are deemed patentably distinct because there is nothing on this record to show them to be obvious variants.

Inventions Group VII and Groups VIII-XIII are related as mutually exclusive species in an intermediate-final product relationship. Distinctness is proven for claims in this relationship if the intermediate product is useful to make other than the final product, and the species are patentably distinct (MPEP § 806.05(j)). In the instant case, the intermediate product is deemed to be useful as a structural laminate not requiring

the limitations of Groups VIII-XIII and the inventions are deemed patentably distinct because there is nothing on this record to show them to be obvious variants.

Inventions Group VIII and Groups IX-XIII are related as mutually exclusive species in an intermediate-final product relationship. Distinctness is proven for claims in this relationship if the intermediate product is useful to make other than the final product, and the species are patentably distinct (MPEP § 806.05(j)). In the instant case, the intermediate product is deemed to be useful as bookbindings not requiring the limitations of Groups IX-XIII and the inventions are deemed patentably distinct because there is nothing on this record to show them to be obvious variants.

Inventions Group IX and Groups X-XIII are related as mutually exclusive species in an intermediate-final product relationship. Distinctness is proven for claims in this relationship if the intermediate product is useful to make other than the final product, and the species are patentably distinct (MPEP § 806.05(j)). In the instant case, the intermediate product is deemed to be useful as roadmarking compositions not requiring the limitations of Groups X-XIII and the inventions are deemed patentably distinct because there is nothing on this record to show them to be obvious variants.

Inventions Group X and Groups XI-XIII are related as mutually exclusive species in an intermediate-final product relationship. Distinctness is proven for claims in this relationship if the intermediate product is useful to make other than the final product, and the species are patentably distinct (MPEP § 806.05(j)). In the instant case, the intermediate product is deemed to be useful as paving compositions not requiring the

limitations of Groups XI-XIII and the inventions are deemed patentably distinct because there is nothing on this record to show them to be obvious variants.

Inventions Group XI and Groups XII-XIII are related as mutually exclusive species in an intermediate-final product relationship. Distinctness is proven for claims in this relationship if the intermediate product is useful to make other than the final product, and the species are patentably distinct (MPEP § 806.05(j)). In the instant case, the intermediate product is deemed to be useful as window glazing not requiring the limitations of Groups XII-XIII and the inventions are deemed patentably distinct because there is nothing on this record to show them to be obvious variants.

Inventions Group XII and XIII are related as mutually exclusive species in an intermediate-final product relationship. Distinctness is proven for claims in this relationship if the intermediate product is useful to make other than the final product, and the species are patentably distinct (MPEP § 806.05(j)). In the instant case, the intermediate product is deemed to be useful as shingles not requiring the limitations of Group XIII and the inventions are deemed patentably distinct because there is nothing on this record to show them to be obvious variants.

Because these inventions are independent or distinct for the reasons given above and have acquired a separate status in the art because of their recognized divergent subject matter, restriction for examination purposes as indicated is proper.

Applicant is reminded that upon the cancellation of claims to a non-elected invention, the inventorship must be amended in compliance with 37 CFR 1.48(b) if one

or more of the currently named inventors is no longer an inventor of at least one claim remaining in the application. Any amendment of inventorship must be accompanied by a request under 37 CFR 1.48(b) and by the fee required under 37 CFR 1.17(i).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Edward J. Cain whose telephone number is (571) 272-1118. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F, 10:00-6:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Vasu Jagannathan can be reached on (571) 272-1119. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

> Edward J. Cain Primary Examiner Art Unit 1714